The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2393. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NO FIGHTING REPORTED.

Arrival of Napoleon III. in Piedmont.

Proclamation to the Army of Italy.

English Declaration of Neutrality.

RESIGNATION OF THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs Firm—Provisions Steady.

CONSOLS 92 1-8 a 92 3-4.

The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at about 3 P. M. on the 14th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship Persia from New-York, arrived out at Queenstown at 1:30 on the morning of the 13th inst., and the City of Manchester touched at Queenstown on the evening of the 13th.

The Arabia, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 10:30 on Saturday morning, the 14th.

The steamer City of Baltimore, having brought out telegraphic news to Queenstown from London and Liverpool to noon of the 13th inst., the advices by the Asia are virtually little more than two days later.

The position of affairs at the seat of war had undergone no important change, and no collision had taken place.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Three Versions by Paris—Aspect of Affairs in England—The French Emperor in Piedmont—His Address to the Army—Orders of the Day of the French Commanders—Operations of the Hostile Armies, &c.

WAR TOPICS AT PARIS.

DISPOSITION OF THE CAMPAIGN—ITS ROMANCE AND THE POETRY—RECOLLECTIONS OF GEN. OUDINOT—HIS CAREER—INTERESTING NOTES UPON CURRENT EVENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

Who has ill fortune as well as its feats of arms and its political results. A journal announced a few days ago that the *Iron Crown* had been quietly transported on the night of the 23d April, by an escort of fourteen hussars, under the command of a General, from Monza to Modena.

Perhaps the reader may desire to know the history of this precious Crown, and why it was deemed necessary to remove it to a point of greater safety on the approach of war, and why, moreover, it was entitled to such an honorable escort? M. JULES LACROIX, in the *Revue Illustrée*, gives us the desired information.

Twelve hundred years ago a Queen of Lombardy, of the greatest name of Transmontane, widow of a certain Agilulph, was begged by her people to re-marry. Turin was then governed by a valiant duke, of the still more ancient house of AGILULPHINGUE, whose choice for her husband—or pair.

Under the pretext of discussing with him some affairs of state, the invited him to meet her half way, at the frontier of the two States, at a place named on certain modern maps *Abbiate Grasso*, and on others *Abbiate Grasso*, which means in the first case: *Be fat!* and in the second, *fat Abbé*. It was exactly by this point on the Ticino that the Austrians passed two weeks ago into Piedmontese territory; but this time it was neither for a marriage nor to offer to the Sovereign of Sardinia the Iron Crown of the old Lombard Kings. Or the contrary!

At this point in the history of the Iron Crown, the legend of the sixth century is abrupt but charming. When the two monarchs met, the young Queen Theodolinda ordered a drinking-bowl, and filling it with a liquor—of what kind History does not inform us—drank half its contents, and offered to the Duke of Turin the other half. After draining the liquor the Duke offered respectfully to kiss the Queen's hand.

"Go straight to the face, my Lord!" said the Queen; "for when my people gave me to take a new husband, it is you that I chose, and my person as well as my kingdom, belong to you hereafter!"

The Lombard Kingdom being the largest of the two, it was for the Queen to crown the new King of the united Kingdoms, and she placed on his brow the Iron Crown, which, since this event, has become so celebrated. In 774 the Pope, ADRIAN I., placed this crown upon the head of CHARLEMAGNE. In 1452, it made the voyage to Rome to crown FREDERIC IV., and in 1530 the voyage to Bologna to the coronation of CHARLES the Fifth. In 1805 NAPOLEON I. placed it on his own head, repeating the exclamation which tradition attributes to ADRIANUS, twelve centuries before: "Dieu me le donne, gare à qui le touche!" (God gives it to me, beware who touches it!)

This historical and religious treasure, which the Austrians have just transferred from Monza to Mantua for greater safety, was kept in the top of a large gilded metal cross, and was exhibited on certain days of the year in the Cathedral of Monza. The crown, however, is not so strictly of iron as its name indicates. It seems, indeed, a mere crown of gold—that is to say, a golden band, about two inches wide, incrusted with variously-colored precious stones. The veritable Iron Crown is inclosed in the interior of this gold casing, and is said to have been made from one of the nails used in the Crucifixion. The public are never allowed to approach nearer than the iron grating which surrounds it, and it is thus seen but indistinctly. To see it closely, removed from its place in the top of the cruciform, a special order from the military Governor of Milan was necessary.

To subject the curiosity of the crowds of travelers who annually visit Monza—which is a sort of Milanese Versailles—to see the famous Iron Crown of the Lombard Kings, the people of the Church have had constructed an iron crown very like the crown of Agilulphus, which they show as the original, and which they even allow extraordinarily curious people to place on their heads—for a small consideration.

Before NAPOLEON I. who, a few days after having received into the sacred vase of Monza CALVARY, created the Order of the Iron Crown, an Order which passed into the possession of Austria, and remained to this day one of the Imperial Orders of that country. It is easy to remember, therefore, the value Austria attaches to the treasure of Monza, and her anxiety that the illustrious and venerable crown which chains so ancient an origin, and which symbolized the hopes of Charlemagne, Charles the Fifth and Napoleon, should not fall into the hands of the conqueror. It will be placed, no doubt, in the terrible Cage-Tower of Mantua, celebrated for its funereal or infamous arrangements of torture of the Middle Ages, which disappeared in 1796, but was replaced in 1814. But will it be safe here? BONAPARTE captured the Tower in 1796—Louis NAPOLEON hopes to accomplish the same feat in 1859.

But to return to the ancient legend. The proper crown of a monarch, as Duke of Turin, when he married Theodolinda, seemed useless, and was placed among the treasures of the fathers of Monza, where it remained slumbering some long centuries. It was at last brought to Paris by CHARLEMAGNE'S nephew, in 1792, and was placed in the cabinet department of the National Library, from which it was stolen in 1800 by one of the numerous thieves that then abounded in the capital. It had a strange destiny, this crown of Antenaire. Forged in the dark entrails of the earth by the Kings of Sardinia, and carried up in the adolescent century by the fulcers of Paris!

War has also its poetry. The other day a soldier with a knapsack on his back, passed into the Seine from one of the Paris bridges, in face of himself. He was rescued in time to preserve his life, but he was brought out on the quay in the midst of an unsympathizing crowd, who naturally suspected he had attempted suicide to escape the bills of the Austrians. Quite an enthusiasm was created in the river, however, when it was found that just the contrary was the truth. He had attempted suicide, because his regiment had gone to the war and left him behind to form drafts; a few others, the depot for recruits. When questioned, the poor fellow cried—away crying as he responded—that he had attempted to answer his calling and to follow his regiment.

Another soldier in the country actually committed suicide because his regiment left without him; and a story is told of a boy at one of the Paris Académies, who escaped twice by a most dangerous flight over the roofs of houses, in order to go to the war. The manager of Madame RISTORI'S company has left the permanent situation he held in her employment, and with the aid of a benefit night given him by the great tragedienne, has gone to join GARIBALDI. TAMBURINI, RICORDI, FRANCONARD, PIANCIANI, and many of the French artists, have performed in favor of the fund for sending the poor Italian refugees in Paris back to the defence of their country. And you can imagine that they leave with joy in their hearts.

A story is told of a dancer who lately danced on the stage of a theatre in an Italian town garrisoned by Austrian troops, dressed in the three colors which constitute the Sardinian flag—green, red and white. The police issued an order to the director that such a scandal must not be repeated in his theatre. The next night the patriotic dancer, determined not to be outwitted by the police, wore a yellow cap, a green shirt, and a white boddice, but as she appeared on the stage a friend threw her a bouquet of roses, and placing these on her breast, to cover the white, the three colors of the Sardinian flag were united.

A whole regiment of the Imperial Guard left Paris with a bouquet of violets of Parma stuck in the muzzle of each gun, the officers carrying in their hands large bouquets of the same—the gifts of the ladies of the neighborhood. What is all this but the poetry of war?

The camp trial of the Emperor NAPOLEON, which preceded him to Italy, was made by ALEXIS GONDLON, and is in white and blue striped tent-cloth, doubled. Its height is about fifteen feet. The interior is divided into three compartments—a saloon, bedroom and dressing-room. Doors in the cloth permit a passage from one room to the other, and windows are pierced for ventilation. An iron bed, folding seats and three small tables—one for the toilet—compose the furniture for the Imperial residence. The tent is remarkable for its perfect finish, the facility with which it can be put up and taken down, and its general adaptation to the purpose for which it was designed. It was made five years ago, for the war in the Crimea, and started on its journey as far as Marseilles, but the Emperor changed his mind then, and the tent has laid ever since in the flag room of the Tuileries. But, what is curious, the iron bed now in this tent, the toilet furniture and the table service in silver belonged to the first Emperor, and accompanied him in nearly all his campaigns; and as these campaigns were so many victories, Louis NAPOLEON is going to throw himself upon the destiny of these victorious weak-backs and saucepans. He hopes, on the fields of Marengo and Lodi, to sleep upon, and draw inspiration from, the same bed on which dreamed and schemed his great uncle, and on which he planned the great battles that have made the name of BONAPARTE so illustrious. As a superstition, there are more absurd ones than this of LOUIS NAPOLEON!

The military world in France is not a little surprised at the favor shown by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to Count GYULAI. This officer, who is now 60 years old, and has a chronic ophthalmia, enjoys in Europe the reputation of a *sabreur*, and nothing else. His military history is confined to a few obscure feats of arms, not beyond the reach of an intelligent corporal. In early life, he passed through the diplomatic grades and the routine of the ministerial bureaux. In 1848 he commanded at Trieste, where he neither attacked nor was attacked. This feat of arms put the cupola to his glory, and in 1849 he was named Minister of War. He has commanded for the last few years in Lombardy, and has managed to make himself detested by everybody. His red grey moustache an lachrymose eyes give him an air disagreeable to men and dreadful to children, so that when the juvenile Milanese are not good their mothers frighten them with GYULAI, as ours do with the "black man." His Piacenzan proclamation, commencing "There shall be but one kind of punishment—death!" and his proceedings in Sardinia since the invasion, have served to establish his reputation as a butcher, and he now takes rank with that other glory of the Austrian Empire, HAYNAU.

It is now tolerably well established that the advice of General Baron HESS was rejected brutally by the Emperor of Austria, in favor of his own and GYULAI'S plans. HESS is unquestionably the ablest military man of the Empire, since the death of RADOWSKY, and one can imagine the wound that was inflicted on his honor when the young Emperor told him to "stand back; that his notions were too antiquated." What has the sequel demonstrated? GYULAI has made an awful *faux pas* in his mode of invasion of Piedmont; the Austrians are retreating with a demoralized army; they are changing the plan of campaign, *and Baron Hess is taken into favor again*. This proves who was right and who was wrong. All the French military men desire, is, that the Austrian army may continue to be directed by its Emperor and this second Warmaster.

As a general thing the French people are satisfied with the selection of Generals to command the army of Italy. The greatest confidence, however, is, I believe, reposed in Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

The Empress has already presided at the Council of Ministers, and signed several laws in the course of administrative business.

We learn from London that the *Times* of that city had been formally burnt on the Stock Exchange, on account of its unscrupulous and unfounded articles against France and Russia.

The Augsburg *Gazette*, generally one of the best informed of German papers, beats the *Times*, however, by announcing to its readers that not only had France formed a treaty offensive and defensive with Russia, but with the United States as well.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, the semi-official paper, publishes a leading article of the NEW-YORK TIMES on the war, and precedes it with highly complimentary remarks on the justness of the views expressed. The *Times*, is now, in fact, the principal American journal quoted in France, for opinions.

In the way of general news I ought to mention that the entire American colony in Paris was assembled last evening at the Grand Hotel du Louvre, at a concert given by Mme. GUERRABELLA WARD, of New-York. Mme. W. was assisted by Madames RISTORI and FRANCOLINI, and by Messrs. CONTI, SIGNORELLI, and GUASTI. Among the persons present were the American Minister and family, the Consul and family, and among your *cantatrices* of the Press, Mr. BUNLOW and family of the *Evening Post*, Mr. JAMES BROOKS and family, of the *Express*, Colonel FULLER, formerly of the *Mirror*, Mrs. EDMUND LEWIS, author of a book of poems, and Mr. G. F. TRAIN, author of *Spread-Eagleism*, were also of the audience. MALAKOFF.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

NAPOLEON IN ITALY—THE AUSTRIAN POLICY OF PLUNDER—ENGLISH POLITICS—THE OPERATIC LAWSUIT, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 13, 1859.

The elections are over, and the war in Italy can hardly be said to have begun. The present moment is a sort of lull between domestic excitement that has been, and foreign excitement that is about to be. The city has recovered from its panic, but speculation goes silkily and stealthily, as if afraid to be caught in the fact. The serious rise in the price of bread, and the advance in the current value of money, which is certain to go higher next month, makes people uneasy and credulous. Ministers are more than ever suspected of wishing to pick a quarrel with France. A more desperate policy it is impossible to conceive any party pursuing, which looks to popularity or power, in this country. Aversion to despotism is strong amongst us, and a deep-rooted feeling of Anti-Bonapartism shows itself every day. But the common sense of the country readily comprehends the price that would have to be paid for a war with France; and the Minister will not easily be forgiven who suffers us to drift into it. Something more than mere drifting is, nevertheless, imputed to the Government. Vessels of war, with sealed orders, are what Mr. DISRAELI calls "careering in the waters of the Mediterranean and Adriatic." People are beginning to ask what are these sealed orders for? A proclamation was issued yesterday from the War-office authorizing the formation of volunteer corps through out the kingdom, under the command of Lords-Lieutenants of Counties, to be employed in the resistance of invasion. As to invasion, no human being seriously believes in the likelihood of any such thing; yet the ostentatious preparation to resist it is likely to give rise to awkward questions and offensive answers, both in diplomacy and in Parliament. Orders have been issued by the Admiralty, for the immediate fitting out of nine additional frigates and line-of-battle ships; and the naval recruiting goes on without intermission.

Meanwhile, NAPOLEON III. has arrived at Genoa, and issued his first Proclamation to the Army of Italy. There is no doubt he has been well received, and that his position at the head of a force already exceeding 70,000 or 80,000 men, is a great one, appearing as he does in the character of the active liberator of an oppressed people. I have some letters from the allied camp which fully bear out the published statements of the good feeling subsisting between the French and Sardinian troops etc. They have known them both, however, long enough to feel confidence in them both, and with some anxiety to the future of the campaign, but from any doubt of the gallantry of spirit which on

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union either French or Piedmontese, but from apprehension founded on former experience of the manifestation of arrogance on the part of the former. Everybody knows how well Frenchmen fight, especially when they are the assailants, as in the present case they are for the most part sure to be. But those who have served with them as allies have frequently been heard to complain of the difficulty of satisfying their exigeant humor. They never shirk the post of danger if it be one of distinction; but they consider themselves entitled, whenever there is success, to a monopoly of the praise; and, in case of common disaster, they are not nice in bestowing an equally exclusive apportionment of blame to others. The Austrians seem bent on harassing the people and exhausting the country wherever they come. The known impoverishment of the Imperial exchequer is made a sort of excuse for the adoption of this predatory system of warfare. In reality it is done much more to gratify the fierce passions of national hatred, long restrained in the garrisons of Lombardy. All the accounts hitherto received of strategic operations on the Po and the Ticino amount only to this, that the Austrians began to move before they were quite ready; that they were checked by the inundations unexpectedly, and that they are now apparently resolved to await the attack of their opponents in the strong positions they have taken up.

You will probably think it strange that at such a moment, when, if no blow has yet been actually struck, the scabbard on both sides has been thrown away, a new effort has been made to open negotiations with a view to pacific settlement of the whole Italian question. Such is, nevertheless, the fact. I have reason to know that within the present week the Government of Berlin has proposed to that of St. Petersburg and to that of London the formation of a triple alliance limited in its purpose to the imposing of a three months' armistice on the belligerents in Italy. Lord MALMESBURY, I believe, intimated his approval of the design, but declared that until the assent of Russia were obtained, the English Cabinet could place little dependance on its chance of success. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in the name of his master, met the proposal with a direct and prompt negative, assigning as the reason, that Austria having declared war while Russia was endeavoring to bring about a Congress, it would be unbecoming the dignity of the Czar to renew his interpositions so speedily in favor of peace. The truth is no doubt that Russia sees her secure opportunity of vengeance and advantage in the decimation of Austria's troops and the temporary annihilation of her resources. Already the Muscovite agents are busily employed in preparing events of grave importance in Hungary, the Herzegovine, Greece and Bosnia. Poetic retribution would not, indeed, be dealt on Austria, if Hungary were not restored to the position it occupied before 1848, if not to virtual independence. Despotisms have their patrons as well as popular Governments; and in Russia there is a fixed idea that the most perfect and most politic vengeance which could be inflicted on Austria, would be to undo literally the fatal service which the army of PASKIEWITCH rendered in 1849, by the suppression of the Magyar revolt. The Hungarians here are full of hope and activity; but, taught by bitter experience, they wisely resolve to bide their time, and not to move till fresh drafts are required to recruit the Austrian armies in Italy. Depend upon it, however, the Summer will not pass without stirring events on the Danube.

The wind up of the General Election in Ireland has been the loss of more than one of the Southern counties to the Liberal cause, which had hitherto been deemed secure. Waterford, where the territorial influence of the Beresfords was overthrown three and thirty years ago, has ever since remained in the hands of the popular party. It has now returned almost without a struggle the Hon. Mr. TALBOT, the brother of the Earl of SHREWSBURY, a personal friend of Lord DERBY, and closely connected with the family of the Marquis of WATERFORD. The tragic death of the late Marquis, who was killed while hunting, about three weeks ago, cast a gloom over society in this district, and checked in some degree the exuberance of landlord triumph on the occasion of the subsequent electoral victory. But there is no mistaking the spirit in which it has been achieved, and which is identical with that which on the same day was triumphant in the County of Clare, in the person of Colonel VANDELEUR, an ultra-Orange proprietor, who was returned for that large and populous shire, over his radical opponent by a majority of several hundreds. From disclosures that took place elsewhere, it now appears certain that Catholic support was promised the Derbyite candidates in many places, both in England and Ireland, by Cardinal WISEMAN. In South Lancashire and West Kent, the Catholic gentry and priesthood aided materially in securing the return of the tories. On the other hand, Lord ROSSE undertook, if necessary, to support Mr. BOWYER, at Dundalk, and the tory gentlemen of Leitrim, Kings County and Kildare undertook to promote the views of Conservative Catholics in their respective localities. In the last named instance, these were defeated by a sudden opposition in the hustings of Mr. MOSS O'FARRELL, one of the wealthiest and most independent Catholic laymen in Ireland, and a man who is known to entertain ultra sentiments on ecclesiastical matters. He and his colleague, Mr. COGAN, did not hesitate to denounce in strong terms the interference of his Eminence on behalf of the party so long odious in Ireland. The concessions said to have been promised by the Government as the price of clerical aid they ridiculed and repudiated vehemently, and there can be little doubt that had the statements referred to been made a fortnight since, they would in all probability have had very considerable effect on several of the contests then pending. As it is, however, the Tories will have about sixty supporters from Ireland in the new Parliament out of one hundred and five representatives that that country sends. On the whole the whippers-in of the Carlton Club count upon three hundred and ten as the amount of their rank and file in the new House of Commons.

Mr. INGRAM, M. P. for Boston, and proprietor of the *Illustrated News*, has obtained a rule for a new trial in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case disposed of at the sittings after last November term, in which the verdict of a jury found him guilty of fraud. The plaintiff, Mr. VISCOUNT SCULLY has just been returned for the County of Cork. The new trial will not take place for some weeks. Mr. GYE, the lessee of Covent Garden, has obtained an injunction against Signor GRAZIANI which prohibits him from singing as one of Mr. E. T. SMITH'S rival company at Drury Lane, pending the final decision of the equity suit between him and Mr. GYE. Drury Lane flourishes notwithstanding, and the house is full almost every night. Madame TITIENS and M. GUEYLOUT are in excellent voice, and M. MONTI is becoming a decided favorite. MARIO and GASSIER have resumed their places at Covent Garden, and for all who understand or thoroughly love music there is no comparison between the ensemble of the two houses. Drury Lane is marvelously well got up as an imitation of the opera; but the opera in its true artistic completeness, calmness, grandeur and probability, it is not, and cannot be. Her Majesty visits both houses alternately, and, as she is seldom very nice or discriminating in her applause, the managers of each is enabled to boast of having given royal satisfaction.

The Prince of WALES was commanded to return home immediately after the declaration of war, and he is expected to arrive in England in the course of next week.

MOVEMENTS OF NAPOLEON III.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM PARIS.

The Paris correspondents of the London papers are unanimous in describing the enthusiasm of the people upon the Emperor's departure for the army in Italy as immense. Such a reception the Emperor has never before met with, and he was evidently surprised at its unusual warmth. The correspondent of the *Times* says: The manifestation of the popular feeling in Paris on the departure of the Emperor appears to have been marked by a spontaneous enthusiasm which has not been witnessed in that capital for many years. As the imperial carriage passed out of the courtyard of the Tuileries, the Emperor seemed to be taken by surprise at the unusual warmth of the demonstration. He was attended only by a few of the *Cent Gardes*; and, on arriving at the Hotel de Ville the imposing escort had produced its effect. The Emperor ordered his Guards to move out of the way, and the carriage was instantly surrounded by the enthusiastic crowd.

The correspondent of the *Herald* reports that the steps, unbending features of Louis NAPOLEON quivered with emotion, while the Empress was weeping without any attempt at concealment. The Emperor put his hands out of the carriage, and the barricade-makers of the Rue St. Antoine, bending over and kissing them, saluted him with repeated cries of enthusiasm. When the carriage reached its rendezvous, a band of workmen stood between the imperial carriage and the *Cent Gardes*, and proceeded with it all the rest of the way, singing patriotic songs, and crying out Vive l'Empereur. Never has the Emperor received such an impressive proof of his popularity with the people, and the popularity of the cause which his war-like step has declared, was equally demonstrated.

The following is from the *Moniteur's* account of the Emperor's departure:

"Her Imperial Highness the Princess MATHILDE, her Highness the Princess MARY, of Baden, and his Grace the Duke of HAMILTON, took leave of the Emperor at the Tuileries.

The members of the Privy Council, the Ministers of his Majesty, the great officers of the crown, the officers and ladies of the household of the Emperor and Empress, were waiting in the saloons of the Tuileries, and assisted at the departure of their Majesties.

Everywhere along the Emperor's route the warmest acclamations broke out. His escort could hardly keep the way clear through the crowds that thronged round the carriage. All the windows of the houses from the bottom to the top were filled with spectators waving their hats and handkerchiefs. It may be said that no sovereign has ever been accompanied with prayers more fervent.

The Empress had a large share in this ovation. Every one pointed to her the devoted wife, the tender and courageous mother. In accordance with her wish, she accompanied the Emperor as far as Montereau, and here she took leave of him, not without deep and affecting emotion. Her Majesty returned to the palace of the Tuileries at half-past ten at night."

HIS ARRIVAL IN ITALY.

The Emperor of the French embarked on board the Imperial yacht *Reine Hortense* at Marseilles, on the 11th, and arrived at Genoa on the afternoon of the following day. He landed at the inner port, Darsena, and proceeded direct to the royal palace, from the balcony of which he presented himself to the assembled populace, who greeted him with enthusiastic acclamations. The Emperor was accompanied to the palace by Prince CARIGNAN, Count CAVOUR, and Count D'ANVERGNE, the French Ambassador.

The port was full of ornamented small boats, crowded with spectators, and on shore the city presented the appearance of a *fête*. A large structure covered with flags, a symbolical representation of the French and Sardinian alliance, was erected at the landing place. Flowers were cast before the Emperor by the populace during his progress.

The Emperor held a review of some old soldiers in the court-yard of the royal palace, and in the evening he went to the theatre, where his reception was most enthusiastic. He was accompanied by Prince NAPOLEON and Prince CARIGNAN.

On the following day the King of Sardinia went to Genoa, and after paying a brief visit to the Emperor he returned again to headquarters.

FRENCH ORDERS OF THE DAY.

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY.

The Emperor was expected to take his departure from Genoa on the 14th, for the army, to whom he had issued the following order of the day:

SOLDIERS! I come to place myself at your head to conduct you to the combat. We are about to second the struggles of a people now vindicating its independence, and to rescue it from foreign oppression. This is a sacred cause, which has the sympathies of the civilized world.

I need not stimulate your ardor—every step will reminds you of a victory. In those plains of ancient Rome inscriptions were obtained speak the name, reminding the people of their exalted deeds. It is the same to-day. In passing Mondovi, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcole, and Rivoli, you will, in the midst of those glorious recollections, be marching in an other *Via Sacra*. Preserve that strict discipline which is the honor of the army.

Here, forget it not. There are no other enemies than those who fight against you in battle. Remain compact, and abandon not your ranks to hasten forward. Beware of too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear. The new *armes de precision* are dangerous only at a distance. They will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been—the terrible weapon of the French infantry.

Soldiers! Let us all do our duty, and put our confidence in God. Our country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other, the following words of happy augury re echo: "The new army of Italy will be worthy of her elder sister."

Given at Genoa, May 12, 1859. NAPOLEON.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF MARSHAL CANROBERT.

Marshal CANROBERT had addressed an order of the day from his head-quarters at Alessandria to the troops under his command. It reads as follows:

"SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD CORPS D'ARMEE OF THE ARMY OF THE ALPS: Called together in all haste from the different parts of France, to give your powerful aid to a brave and friendly nation, iniquitously invaded by Austria, you soon assembled here round the chiefs chosen by the Emperor to direct you. Those chiefs you are well acquainted with. They have often been your guides on fields of battle, where most of you have learned to confide in them. For the first time I can, in the campaign which is about to open, address myself to you and say that the honor of being the chief command of soldiers of your value is only equalled by my confidence in you, and in the success which awaits us.

Soldiers! The precipitate march which you have just made across the Alps has not allowed the solicitude of the Emperor's Government to supply you with all of which you stand in need. You will soon receive it. You must call to mind that the warriors, our forefathers, who have preceded us in these fine countries, were in want of everything at the time that they covered the flag of France and the country with immortal glory. The great French army will soon find itself opposite the Austrian army. They are old acquaintances. Both have seen each other at Lodi, at Arcoli, at Marengo, and at Wagram,—illustrious names, which you will soon cause to be followed by others equally glorious."

ADDRESS OF GENERAL FOREY.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following address by Gen. FOREY to his division:

SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE FIRST CORPS: We shall find ourselves to-morrow face to face with the enemy. It is probable that we shall have the honor of first engaging the enemy. Remember that your fathers have always beaten that enemy, and you will do the same.

GAVI, May 6. General of Division, FOREY.

The place from which the foregoing is dated is a short distance from Novi, on the road from Genoa.

OPERATIONS OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

ACCOUNTS FROM FRANCO-SARDINIAN SOURCES.

In regard to the movements of the respective armies the following are the official bulletins published by the Sardinian Government:

TURIN, Wednesday, May 11.

Some Austrian sharp-shooters, a regiment of infantry, and a detachment of cuirassiers, have recrossed at Gravalona and directed their course towards Casale and Pustierlengo, in Lombardy. Many of the enemy's troops are concentrated between Mortara, Palestro and Robbio. The headquarters of the Austrian Staff are at Mortara.

TURIN, Friday, May 13.

The enemy are increasing their forces near Castle St. Giovanni, on the road from Pinerolo to Stradella. They have constructed bridges near Vievano and Motta Visconti to protect their retreat of to-day. Our soldiers have pushed forward a strong reconnoitering party as far as Cascine di Sera, near Vercelli, and our artillery began cannonading the enemy, which, however, was not replied to by them. Our troops have retaken their former position.

A later bulletin of the same date says:

"The Austrians on their way to Piacenza have occupied Rivergaro, on the river Trebia. The headquarters are at Robbio. The wounded have been conveyed to Acciaiano."

Besides the official bulletins published at Turin, there are also the bulletins of the war, coming direct from the King's head-quarters at San Salvatore, between Casale and Alessandria. We have received the following, dated May 7:

No. 3.—Yesterday morning General CAUCHON made a sally from the fortress of Casale, and took a large convoy of cattle from the enemy, which the latter had got by requisition. It consisted of 96 oxen, 269 cows, 31 bulls, 54 calves, 2 sheep, 6 buffaloes and 16 horses—476 head of cattle in all. In this sally an officer and three privates were wounded.

No. 4. A reconnaissance made from Alessandria has shown that yesterday forenoon the enemy abandoned Castelnuovo-Scrivia, Casal Alzano and Molino Torti, taking the direction of Genoa. The outposts which the former had near Voghera and Tortona hastily retired when the posts of our second division appeared on the Scrivia, leaving five prisoners in our hands. The railway bridge on the Scrivia has been completely repaired by our men, and also half the breadth of the wooden bridge has been rebuilt, so that carts and horses can pass over.

No. 5. From positive information it appears that the Austrians recrossed the Po by the bridge which they had built at Gerola. The passage of the troops commenced at 3½ P. M., and lasted until 2 o'clock after midnight. The enemy carried off the provisions and other articles exacted from the inhabitants. After crossing they destroyed the bridge. They still remain on the low grounds adjoining the left bank of the Po.

ELIA ROCCA,
Lieutenant-General, Chief of the Staff.

It will be seen that there are some slight repetitions of intelligence already given, but we have thought it best to publish the bulletins without any alteration.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE FORCES.

The Minister of War (states a Turin letter of the 6th) has this day received a dispatch from Marshal CANROBERT, expressing the opinion that the line of the Austrians is so long and weak that they cannot think of offering battle, and that the allies may soon assume the offensive. The Austrians have 400 cannon on their line from Novara to Piacenza. The Piedmontese two days ago had 160, and the French 124, between Casale and Voghera. The attacks of advanced posts do not cease, and the roar of cannon is constantly heard; but the principal engagements are by the Austrians upon the allies in order to ascertain the position of the latter, and of getting in provisions. It is, however, hoped that on the arrival of the Emperor of the French the aspect of things will change. The Marquis DE BEAUX, Grand Master of the Ceremonies to the King, left this City for Genoa yesterday to receive the Emperor. His Imperial Majesty will not come to Turin, but will stop at Alessandria. Several officers that took part in the war of 1848 and 1849 have left for Piacenza, to take command of the Tuscan volunteers, who are flocking in great numbers. Gen. MEZZACAPO has been appointed their Commander-in-Chief.

A letter from Turin says:

"The Piedmontese, 70,000 strong, occupied on the 7th the defensive positions of Nova, Alessandria, Valenza, Frascinello, Casale, Pontestura, Verrua, and the line of the Dora. The French, about 80,000 strong, on that date were with the Piedmontese at Nova, Alessandria, Valenza, and the line of the Dora, and were about at Rivoli and Susa. As to the Austrians, it is needless to give their positions, as they change every day. The positions of the Sardinian Cavalry are—the King Commander-in-Chief at Valenza; with 4 divisions of reserve, General Fanti, at Alessandria, with the Second Division; General Durando, Third Division, in the positions on the Scrivia; General Cialdini, with the Fourth Division, at Casale and Frascinello; and General Cucchiari, Fifth Division, between Frascinello and Valenza. As to the French Commanders, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, with his corps, occupies the positions from Alessandria to Nizza; General Mac Mahon, those from Novi to Valenza; Marshal Canrobert, Alessandria; and General Niel, from Turin to the line of the Dora."

THE FRENCH ARMY IN PIEDMONT.

The French force now in Piedmont is very large. Up to Friday, the 6th of May, 81,000 men from France and Algeria were conveyed to Genoa by the Imperial navy; 14,000 by the *Messageries*; 3,000 by the *Marie Stuart* transport; hired for the occasion; and from 20,000 to 21,000 by land. The total number there has been fixed at 140,000. The Piedmontese count 50,000 regular troops and 27,000 volunteers. From this total three-fourth is the usual average deducted for sanitaires, or casualties. It is said that the cavalry of the French is not yet complete, and that a good deal remains to be done concerning the field for the rifled cannon. There are, or lately were, 10,000,000 cartridges in the arsenal of Genoa.

The French journals do not anticipate the least difficulty or delay in attacking the Austrian lines. The *Pays* taunts the Austrians with their proverbial slowness, and promises them that the arrival of the Emperor of the French in Italy would instantaneously give a new character to the war. The *Pays* says that everything is in readiness for a campaign, and that the Austrians will learn in a very few days, with what "lightning-like rapidity our eagles fly." The *Constitutionnel* says the same journal, "belongs to the finest pages of our history we have fixed in the sanctity of the cause which we defend—both in the justice of the Emperor and the valor of our troops; and it is with calm confidence that we await the first bulletin from the army of Italy."

The following letter has been received in Paris from Genoa, dated the 6th inst.:

"The landing of French troops recommenced yesterday more briskly than ever. Two ships of the line and three steamers to embark the part about 12 o'clock, and landed the 3d Zouaves, coming down after a regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and a battery of the Imperial Guard. The entire population was out of doors, the meeting could be more brilliant than the reception given to the troops. A regiment is to follow to join those which are at Novi and Alessandria. It appears that a great battle is not to be fought before the arrival of the Emperor. It is certain that on his coming here the army will assume the offensive. Great preparations are being made here for illuminations in honor of the Emperor. In the great street that traverses the town lamps are placed at every ten yards, ornamented with oak leaves. Yesterday was the anniversary of the proclamation of the constitution, but, on account of the war, no rejoicings took place. A great number of volunteers arrive here daily, the majority of whom are from the Roman States."

ACCOUNTS FROM AUSTRIAN SOURCES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Saturday, May 7.

The latest news received here from the seat of war is that the Po has risen so tremendously that military operations of importance are for the moment impossible. As the commander of the corps which crossed the Po at Cornale, on the 4th inst., feared that the pontoon-bridge might be carried away by the violence of the current, he returned to the left bank of the river, after having cut off the railroad and telegraphic communication between Voghera and Tortona. I do not know the object of the Austrians in crossing the Po, but the movement is here considered a feint, as the bulk of the army is known to have remained on the left bank of the river. When the dispatch containing the foregoing information left Pavia, (yesterday evening,) it was raining in torrents, and the Po had risen some left or twelve feet. The Prince Regent, of the 6th instant, contains a dispatch from the headquarters of the Austro-Italian army, and by it we learn the names of some of the corps d'armée which have arrived at Tortona, and also the order in which they entered Piedmont. The 5th corps to cross the river was the third, which is under the command of Prince EDMUND SCHWARZENBERG. The vanguard of the corps was led by General Count FORGACH, a Hungarian, who is said to be an officer of considerable ability. On the 30th of April, the eighth corps, under General VON BENEDEK, entered Piedmont, and on the 1st and 2d inst., three other corps followed. As a matter of course, the movements of the different corps are kept from the knowledge of the public, but in military circles it is stated that it was the corps under General BENEDEK which crossed the Po at Cornale on Wednesday last. A few days ago an Austrian battalion marched from Bologna to Modena, but I have not yet heard that it has reached its destination.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 10.

The *Wiener Zeitung* of this morning contains the following notice:

"The possibility that information contained in the Austrian papers concerning the movements of the Imperial Royal army may in a few hours become known to the enemy—who might be able to take advantage of it—renders it absolutely necessary to be extremely cautious in making such communications.

This being the case, the movements of the army can only be made known to the public in a general way. No movements from which the enemy might be able to draw important conclusions can be communicated, but all operations that have been completely carried out will be unreservedly and faithfully made known.

The news last received is, that the army occupies a position between the Po and the Sesia, from which any and every offensive movement can be made.

The Imperial army is in possession of all the passages (fords) across the Sesia, and, although the continuance of high water in the Po prevents decisive movements on the right bank of that river, certain points (*tetrain-abschnitte*) between Pontecurone and Voghera, are still occupied by considerable portions (*theile*) of the army. The railroad bridge at Valenza has been destroyed."

In my letter of the 3d instant it was stated that the Austrian commanders had bitterly complained of the want of information of the British Consulates at the very seat of war, and information I have just received, but too clearly proves that Lord MALMESBURY did serious injury to Austria by making on the 26th of April a proposition which, as you will probably recollect, was accepted by Count BUOL, and rejected by M. DE WALEWSKI. On the 26th of April Count GYULAI was to have crossed the Ticino, and his plan of operations was to send one half of his army in forced marches to Novi, while the other half was to advance toward Casale. As the weather was fine until the 4th of May, the Austrians would (and they crossed the Ticino on the appointed day, have had but little difficulty in making their way to Novi. In the evening of the 29th of April the advanced guard entered Sardinia, and an attempt was even then made to get to Novi. The Austrians, however, did not succeed in crossing the Po at Cornale, without loss, but in the morning of the 5th inst. it rained so heavily that in a few hours the river rose twelve feet, and the pontoon bridge was in imminent danger of being carried away. The Austrian forces on the right bank of the Po fearing that they might be entirely separated from the other part of the army, recrossed the river, after having destroyed the railroad bridge which crosses the Ticino at the village of Pavia Cornese. Had the Austrians crossed the Ticino on the 29th of April they would, in all probability, have reached Novi before the last were set in, and before the French were prepared to receive them. Their object was to destroy the railroads leading from Genoa to Turin and

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$1,800,000 in Specie.

News and Interesting Items from the Islands.

PROGRESS OF THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.

Embarkation of the Body Guard in Steamers.

DEFEATS OF CALIFORNIA RIOTS.

Laws Now Enforce, Wardens, Death Commuted and the Gallows Abolished.

The steamer Cherokee sailed on the 17th for Commercial Arm. It is also due, having well passed either on her or the Golden Gate. She brings $1,800,000 in specie, and 1,200 passengers.

The Cherokee reports that the Indians had attacked the Mission of Santa Inez, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Luis Rey, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Diego, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Gabriel, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Fernando, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Buenaventura, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of Santa Barbara, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of La Purisima, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of Santa Cruz, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Juan Bautista, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Carlos, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Antonio, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Miguel, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Luis Obispo, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Francisco, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Rafael, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Francisco Solano, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of San Jose, and had killed a Mexican and a Chinaman. The Indians were pursued by a party of citizens, who had not returned when the Cherokee left.

The Indians had also attacked the Mission of Santa Clara

Artillery and 35th Infantry—since the warm fair for the benefit of the Sixth, discovered such excellent music out, to ask a child one evening, "Where is Mr. Bonbon?" "All want to marry as a matter of course," "The ballad of that Frenchman were there, dressed in their best, and looking their best. Miller Kerns, Surgeon Eighty-ninth; Lieutenant Grimm, Sam McFarland and Hansen were nothing in their attendance to most guests. Some amongst them acted on the part of a colored compassionate lawyer, by the euphonious cognomen of Snow, and did his honor; and when the company filed into the large room devoted to the purpose, a gentleman mounted a chair and exclaimed: "Talk about the sufferings of the army—see how they live!" and it was on this occasion that the chicken pated got the better of your correspondent's judgment, for which serve him suffers, and feels obstinate hatred. There was said not only for the entertained for everybody; and here were other little dodges calculated to keep the spirits fully up to par. and the pair and the ass's, the little and the big, did justice to the supper and stood injustice to themselves. Booster Cyrus was there, and so was Jem Hyrup. Several Judges decided upon knotty "[illegible]" (in bottles) and sundry "cases" were opened and drained with great spirit; and, to "sum up," they had a "good time," "a jolly good time," and it was voted that about the dawn of the morning, and a grand entertainment will be given in a few days to the citizens. I shall mean it a point to be there, and with the present experience on that head shall omit the ominous word: in order to be able to give you a full account of the affair.

The economy idea query is large number of passengers this time, going home on business and pleasure, to spend their money, get tired of show New-York dissipation in Boston, and return wiser and poorer. The returned Californian being, as a general thing "unknown green," the pocket-book stuffing and stable-rig gentry will doubtless make a good haul. Prices of passage range low—$150 in first cabin, $60 in second, and $40 in steerage—cheaper than staying ashore. The arrivals and departures are about equal. The *John L. Stevens* landed 1,000 a few days since.

Great anxiety is felt here in regard to the non-arrival of the steamers *Surprise* and *Santa Cruz* from the lower coast. The *Surprise* left here two months and a half since for Manzillas and San Blas, under charter to private parties interested in the great Almaden Quicksilver mine, for the purpose of proceeding to those ports for witnesses in the case, and was to return at once. She has not been heard of since, although we have had advices from Manzillas of recent date. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer and her passengers, as she was to bring up a number of distinguished gentlemen interested in the mine and several well-known citizens of this place. The *Santa Cruz*, a small screw steamer, sailed for the mouth of the Colorado River, where she arrived safely, delivered her cargo, and sailed for Guaymas, since which time she has not been heard of, although over four weeks due.

Barney Williams, the well-known and spirited caterer to the public thirst, have failed—gone the way of many before them. Their failure has created great surprise in the community, as they were doing a large business in the thirst-quenching line, and everybody knows that twenty-five cents for a night moistening of the clay pipe. There's probably not a Californian at large or abroad that don't know Barney & Fawcett's saloon. Our most distinguished lawyers have plied at their bar—very successfully—frequently obtaining such a vocalist as to fairly stagger them.

The great filibuster, Gen. Walker, has been plotting and lumbering as usual. It is a great pity that Captain Davis, of the *St. Mary's* did not leave him to his fate, and let him taste the sweets of filibusterism. There never was a more overrated man than the side-whisker General Walker. He has nothing to recommend him but dunderpate perseverance in an unlawful cause. He has neither generalship, discretion or capacity of any kind to make him a fit man to command any expedition of any sort or kind, and a more arrant humbug never existed. His right-hand man, General Marmaduke, as he calls himself, has left on some mysterious errand eastward. The General was kept at a stool-pigeon, chiefly on account of his whiskers. He figured in the foreground as the personification of a genuine filibuster—a sort of sign to entice greenhorns—and did an immense business in looking damn and unutterable things. If one had faith in whiskers, the General had but to show himself and look daring and confident to be successful. He relied entirely on his whiskers—lived on his whiskers, and the entire capital in the business was his whiskers. Above the General and he would be a very dark. We have great hopes that Walker will depart on some expedition where he will get himself decently killed and done for.

Business has been either good or bad the last two weeks, I don't remember which; look in the papers and satisfy yourselves. Business is a bore, anyhow.

We have some queer customers in our Legislature, and sometimes instances occur when a little loose change would be useful. At the convening of the Legislature this last session, a coastal genius member, from Soakiyou, who writes over the signature of "Saltaw," prepared himself to proceed to Sacramento in case that became needful. His washerwoman, a fellow-countryman, had all his shirts, and "Saltaw" owed them, but was not over and above pressed for money, as he knew he was to pay up the old bill, and a few dollars in addition for a little "spree." He told John that he was going down to Sacramento for the big house, and would pay on his return. "How long time you makee stay?" queried John. "Three months," replied "Three months! one has washee go there four years." John had fallen into a slight error; the big house he referred to is the public institution known as the "Old Quixote Boarding-house"—*i. e.*, State Prison.

I was going to write about sundry other matters, "no nonsense to mention," but I can't get that Prairie ball out of my head, which feels as if it might be a fifty-years lot, with a presumption claim and house adverse title to it, and a mortgage in the background, of 50 per cent. a month interest. If any man is anxious to leave this sublunary sphere suddenly, let him say celebrate salad, just once. PODGERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Yield of the Fraser River Gold Mines.

We have dates from British Columbia to April 26. The Victoria *Gazette* states that nearly $250,000 had been shipped from that port between March 1 and April 16, and is certain that more than $1,000,000 was extracted from the Fraser mines between April 20, 1858, and April 20, 1859. The *Enterprise* had arrived at Victoria, from Fraser River, bringing $30,000 in dust.

There are about 3,000 men engaged at work in what is termed the Queen's country, making from $10 to $60 per day to the man; and from 1,500 to 1,500 more engaged in prospecting the various districts indefinitely described, as yet, as the "Bateman" and "Balleau" countries, embracing what is supposed to be a rich mining region of some 200 or 300 miles in length, and the width of which is vaguely surmised. Provisions ruled high. Flour, 41 per pound; bacon, $1 20 per pound; beans, 60 per pound.

Mr. Michael O'Brien, a miner who has been in the Cariboo country since last Summer, and who came directly down in consequence of an attack of scurvy, gives an extremely favorable account of the mines there. He made $1,000, the result of his own labor, mining about 25 miles above the Fountain.

The steamer *Eliza Anderson* left Victoria April 23, with about forty passengers, twenty of whom were Chinamen. She carried up some fifty tons of merchandise. She arrived from Fraser's River April 24, making the trip in twenty-two hours, bringing $23,000 in gold dust and twenty-one passengers, ten of whom were miners. Next day she returned, carrying up a detachment of Royal Engineers and a considerable number of passengers, with a full freight of merchandise and fancy-groceries.

Several Chinamen had come to Fort Douglas from the Coast country after provisions, who displayed large amounts of coarse gold, generally resembling grains of corn, in size and shape of grains. They also exhibited coarser lumps of from one-fourth ounce to one pound in weight. They reported the diggings where they were at work as paying from $10 to $12 a day to the man. Several hundred ounces of claims yielding from one to ounce to the pound were seen.

In reply to an address of the House, praying that his Excellency would urge upon the Home Government the desirability of establishing a mint in this Colony, Governor Douglas has assured the House that he will, without delay, under the communication with her Majesty's Government, strongly recommending the expediency and advantage of establishing a mint on Vancouver Island.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Volcanic Eruption—Whalers, &c.

Dates from Honolulu are to April 16. The eruption of Mauna Loa still continued. The Spring season for whaling was about over. Since the 1st of February there had been 37 whalers at the different ports of the islands, with an average catch, during the season, of about 1,000 sperm and 19,400 whale oil. The number of ships has gradually fallen off, while the number of vessels engaged in the business has increased. The last vessel from Honolulu, the present season, was the bark Sea Bird, which had been fitted out, which have cleared during the season, and have all done well. They averaged to each vessel about 800 barrels, or say 811 each in cash, as the oil would bring about that figure. Most of the ships have recruited, stopped the oil, and taken their departure for the north, to be in the ocean monster on the Ochotsk, Kodiack, and Arctic grounds.

The *Modern Times* had been chartered, at $10 per ton, to load guano at McKean's Island, somewhere to the southward of the line. The firm claiming the island, the others contiguous, were to dispatch a ship to McKean's, with twenty-five laborers, casks, water and provisions, and will probably soon be ready to charter direct from San Francisco. The Islands will reap no small benefit from this rapidly increasing guano trade.

King Kamehameha has addressed a message to the Legislature, advising changes in the Constitution, among which were: 1. That the Minister be allowed to be chosen to the Lower House. 2. That the King be authorized to increase the number of Nobles or persons entitled to hold seats in the Upper House.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A letter from Washington Territory, in the San Francisco *Herald* says:

A great deal of interest is being manifested with regard to the Convention which will assemble on the 5th of May for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different county offices of Walla-Walla County, and a delegate to the Territorial Convention at Olympia, for the nomination of a candidate to represent the Territory in the Congress of the United States, the Hon. Mr. Stevens. The prospects are very favorable to the reelection of Gov. Stevens, as the Democratic Party in Walla-Walla County is predominant, and will poll a very strong vote, considering its youthfulness.

The future greatness of Washington Territory is being foreshadowed by the rapidity with which its fertile valleys are being occupied by the sturdy yeomanry of our Western borders. The log cabin can now be seen in almost every fertile spot, with the well ploughed fields, inclosed with substantial fences, giving evidence of the permanent settling of the valleys. Bands of cattle are constantly being brought in, and a brisk trade in almost every article of merchandise is rapidly being developed.

The Tract Society—Letter from the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.

The following is the letter of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop declining a reelection as Vice-President of the American Tract Society of Boston:

Boston, May 18, 1859.

Rev. J. W. Alden, Secretary, &c.—*Dear Sir*: Two or three years ago, without any previous assent or even knowledge on my own part, I had the honor of being elected one of the Vice Presidents of the American Tract Society of this city. I had been a life member of the Society for several years before, and had made an address at one of its annual meetings, expressing the earnest interest which I felt (and which I still feel) in the original character and object of its operations. It was then a harmonious and united Association, in cordial cooperation with the National Society at New-York, and its publications were such as appealed to the Christian mind and heart of every portion of our country.

An unhappy controversy has since sprung up among the members, which seems to have destroyed its unity as a body, and to have involved it in a serious strife with the Association at New-York. My own opinions in regard to the merits of that controversy is unimportant, perhaps, but it has not been concealed. In a note to your predecessor, the Rev. Sam Rimo, dated April 8, 1856, and published with his well-remembered letters, I declared my conviction that the publication of Anti-Slavery Essays "did not rightfully enter into the province of the Society, and that they would be fatal at once to its unity and its usefulness."

Nothing has occurred to alter this opinion. On the contrary, I have been confirmed in the apprehension that such publications will only be as mischievous at the South as they are inapplicable at the North—irritating and inflaming the Southern mind, and retarding those very reforms which they are honestly intended to promote.

Entertaining such views, I am unwilling to leave myself open to misconstruction. I must beg you therefore, to signify seasonably to the managers of the Society, that I respectfully decline a reelection as one of their Vice Presidents.

I am, dear Sir, with the highest consideration for the officers and managers of the Association,

Very sincerely and faithfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, May 27.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Short causes. Nos. 35, 330, 1363, 1915, 2130, 2457, 2606, 2819, 2819½, 307, 2035, 279, 3083, 3390, 3447, 3484, 3485, 3695, 2807, 4038, 4090, 4091, 4084, 4132, *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice W. F. Allen.

Important Partnership Case—Lead, Lightning and Lubrication.

Matthew D. Field vs. Alexander McConochie et al.—This case springs out of the financial and real estate department of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The Company obtained the grant of a belt of land across Newfoundland, and on this land, near the Little Southern Harbor, Placentia Bay, a valuable lead mine was discovered. The Company sold this on the 25th of June, 1857, to Messrs. M. D. Field and T. S. Ripley, for $300,000, payable in four installments. To insure payment, it was agreed on Dec. 16, 1857, that after paying mining expenses, 65 per cent. of the money obtained by sale of the lead from the mines should be regularly appropriated towards the debt. Messrs. F. & R. not having the necessary means to carry out this undertaking, Messrs. McConochie & Co. entered into an agreement in advance the funds required, on condition. 1. That all the products of the mine should be consigned to them for sale. 2. That they should pay the expenses of working out of the net proceeds. 3. That they should next pay the agreed proportion to the Telegraph Company until its claim was satisfied. 4. That they should apply the remainder to satisfy their own claims. 5. Ultimately they were to have a half interest in the whole concern. Under this agreement they claim to have advanced over $63,000. Plaintiff claims that defendants have had already $100,000 worth of lead.

On April 4, 1859, plaintiff being dissatisfied, gave notice to all the parties of dissolution of partnership between himself and Maj. Ripley, and applied for an injunction to restrain defendants from disposing of any of the property, and for an accounting. Also prays that a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the property.

Defendants object—1. That they are not partners; that relation only existing between Field and Ripley. 2. That Ripley, not being properly served, or brought into the jurisdiction of the Court, the action cannot effect its purpose and should be dismissed. 3. That the partnership property is real estate in a foreign country, and therefore out of the jurisdiction of the Court. 4. That the injunction would work serious injury to the property. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, D. D. Field; for defendants, F. B. Cutting and C. A. Seward.

Chambers.

Before Justice W. F. Allen.

In re the Petition of Elijah Blakiman et al.—Motion denied.

In re Lyman R. Law, a lunatic.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Charles Pheasey vs. Virginia Pheasey.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

The Chemist and Wood Case—"Wood's Minstrels" Sustained.

Henry Wood vs. George N. Harrington, otherwise called George Christy.—In this case, which was mentioned a day or two since in the Tribune, the plaintiff, the proprietor of the popular place of amusement called "Wood's Minstrels," applied for an injunction to restrain the defendant, who is the originator of Ethiopian minstrelsy, from performing in this City. It appears from the papers read on behalf of plaintiff, that about May 4, 1856, the plaintiff and defendant, being then partners in the business of managing a band of minstrels, an agreement was made between them by which the partnership between them was dissolved, and Christy relinquished to Wood all his interest in the business. This agreement contained an express provision in these words: "And the said Harrington, &c., has agreed, and does hereby bind himself and agree with the said Wood that of the said Harrington will and shall not play or perform, or be interested, directly or indirectly, or allow or permit his name, as Christy or Harrington, or otherwise, to be used in any public entertainment, or place of amusement within one hundred miles of the City of New-York, until Nov. 1, 1859." It was stated that this agreement was made in contemplation of Christy's intended tour to California; at any rate he has until now been absent. A few days ago, he having returned and having advertised a performance in violation of this agreement, the present application was made.

Justice Allen this morning announced his decision granting the motion for a permanent injunction as asked, restraining defendant from performing within one hundred miles of the City.

Meantime, while this proceeding was pending, defendant went on and gave his performance pursuant to his advertisement, notwithstanding the order to show cause. On this the plaintiff yesterday appealed for, and the Judge granted, an attachment bailable in $250 against the defendant, for contempt in violating the order. We understand that defendant was arrested this morning, but was released on giving the required bail, James R. Whiting and Edwin P. Christy being his sureties.

Banks & Hurst, and Chas A. Peabody for plaintiff; Jas. R. Whiting, for defendant.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Robert Schuyler et al.—The motion of plaintiffs to restore the injunction against a multiplicity of suits was argued to-day. Messrs. Noyes, Everts, Cutting, Burrill and others appeared in the case.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Justice Slosson.

The Law of the Sabbath—Did the City Build the Croton Aqueduct?

Henry Carolus, Administrator, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—The plaintiff sues as representative of Charles D. Bibelgs, deceased, who came to an untimely end on Oct. 4, 1857, leaving four children, in whose behalf the plaintiff seeks to recover $3,000 from the City. The complaint alleges that the deceased was "lawfully traveling" on the Eighth avenue near Seventy-seventh street, where "the City" had negligently left a high embankment, and that the earth gave way and precipitated him some thirty feet below, whereby he was killed. Testimony was given to show that the avenue was in a very bad condition at that time.

Plaintiff's counsel asked the defense to admit that the City Corporation built the Croton aqueduct, the repairing of which caused the disruption of the avenue, and thus proximately caused the death of Bibelgs.

Mr. Bavicod declined to admit anything whatever, and the Court took a recess of half an hour to enable the plaintiff to obtain evidence on this point.

On reassembling the plaintiff produced John Colgin, a clerk in the Street Commissioner's office, who testified that the City did build the aqueduct, and laid the pipes in Eighth-avenue, where the accident happened.

Gilbert Dean, for the defendants, moved to dismiss the suit, on the ground that the evidence having shown that the deceased was peddling cigars on Sunday, which was the day of the accident, and traveling for that purpose, he was clearly violating the law of the State, which prohibited traveling on Sunday, except for purposes of charity and mercy, and his representatives could recover nothing on account of any injury received by him while thus breaking the law.

The evidence showed that the deceased, who lived on Avenue A, near Eighteenth-street, had gone up to the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Eighth avenue with two boxes of cigars, and was returning home at about seven o'clock in the evening, when, on reaching Seventy-seventh-street, he met with the accident which caused his death.

Plaintiff's counsel argued that the statutes prohibiting checking or traveling on Sunday were incomplete, the illegal acts proposed, and were not applicable to the case.

After arguments of the above the Court adjourned until Friday morning.

Jas. F. Butterworth, Receiver, &c., vs. The Island City Bank et al.—This action was brought to recover $3,750 on two checks drawn by defendants on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. It will be remembered that the Island City Bank failed in 1857 with a lot of very dubious assets, and the defendants testified on this trial that these checks were part of the "grand system of kite" used in the establishment, being given wholly without consideration. The evidence was so conflicting that after a trial lasting three days, the Jury could not agree, standing six to five, and were finally discharged.

For plaintiff, the Hon. C. A. Peabody. For defendants, Messrs. Bradley, Mills and Woodhull.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of Marina Tompkins.

The testatrix was a single lady. She executed the paper offered for probate about two hours before her decease and of the attesting witnesses guiding or controlling her hand when her name was signed to the will. This was done at her request, she saying at the time that she had not strength to sit up in bed, and that she was afraid that she could not write her name so that it could be read. She declared the paper thus executed to be her will, and asked the witnesses to sign their names to it. A considerable amount of testimony was taken as to the condition of her mind and body at the time the will was executed—all the witnesses, without exception, testifying that her mind was as clear as it had ever been, but that she was very weak in body and in much pain; that her sufferings were acute but not so as to affect her mind. The witnesses who drew the will testified that she dictated the contents of the will, and named the legatees, with the amounts to be given to each.

The Surrogate held that she was competent to make her will, and admitted it to probate.

Charles Cheney, Esq., for executor. Francis Larkin, Esq., for contestants.

Will of Catharine Judah.

The testatrix was a widow lady. The will was made in May, 1858, and disposes of her property among her children and grandchildren. Probate was opposed on behalf of some of the grandchildren. It appeared from the testimony that the will was properly executed, and the Surrogate held that the testatrix was proved to be of sound mind and competent to dispose of her property by will, and he admitted it to probate accordingly.

John L. Riker, Esq., for executor. Charles S. Spencer, Esq., for contestants.

The following wills were also admitted to probate: J. Phillips Phoenix, Richard M. Clark, Jesse Halsted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, May 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 14 bbls. Ashes; 11,706 bbls. Flour; 150 bush. Wheat; 7,880 bush. Corn; 2,000 bush. Rye; 1,100 bush. Oats; 7,500 bush. Malt; 1,505 bkgs. Provisions; and 630 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been limited to-day, at $5 20 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales were reported to-day, 250 bags choice Laguayra at 12¼c.; 220 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c.; 800 packets Java, (by auction) at 11¾c.@13¾c.; 2,000 bags Rio, per *Johanna Elise*, at 10¾c.; as ship; 2,100 bags Rio, (by auction) at 10¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., averaging 611 27 ₩ 100 lbs. The 2,200 bags Laguayra, mentioned in our last, were sold at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Only 200 bales were reported sold, to-day at unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The principal holders appear to be less eager to-day to sell State and Western Flour, for really desirable lots of which they ask firmer rates. The demand, however, is quite moderate, coming mainly from the regular trade, who are not disposed to pay higher prices. Hence the transactions have been restricted to 6,800 bbls. Unsound Flour, ₩ bbl.....$4 00@$5 25
Poor to Superfine do.....5 00@5 90
Very good to very choice do.....6 00@6 75
Ruth's State.....6 85@7 25
Poor to choice Superfine Western.....5 70@6 70
Fancy Western.....6 75@6 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....6 90@8 30
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio.....7 10@8 75
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping.....7 10@7 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....7 50@8 75
Fancy Genesee.....7 30@7 50
Extra Genesee.....7 75@9 30
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.....7 80@9 75

Southern Flour is quiet to-day at former prices. Sales have been reported of 1,270 bbls., in lots, at $7 35@$7 75 for superfine brands, and $7 60@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $4 @$5 05 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 15@$4 20 for Jersey; and $4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 17,800 bushels, including very good red Western (Winter), part at $1 75; White Kentucky on private terms; very poor to good White Maryland at $1 75@$1 90; and new White Georgia (the lot referred to yesterday) at a price not ascertained. The latter was purchased by a leading City miller. Corn is in request at however, languid rates. Sales have been reported of 54,500 bushels, at 55c.@56c. for inferior to very good Yellow Southern; 54c. for good Yellow Northern; 90c.@92c. for White Southern, and 91c. for ordinary mixed Western, in store, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet steady. Sales have been reported of about 1,600 bushels at $1 ₩ bushel. Barley is attracting very little attention at former figures. Oats are very quiet, including Canada, 58c.@59c.; Western, 57c.@58¾c.; State, 54c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@54c.; Southern, 48c.@53c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 55 hhds. Cuba Muscovado and 60 hhds. clayed Cuba on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather quiet to-day. Sales transpired of small lots of Virgin Resin at $6 12½@$6 25 ₩ 280 lbs.; No. 2 Resin at $2@$2 25 ₩ 310 lbs.; strained Resin at $1 75 ₩ 310 lbs.; and 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@53¾c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to-day to the extent of 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $17 40@$17 50 for new Mess; $17 75 for thin Mess; $19 75 for Clear; $15 50 for Prime, here; and $16 for Prime, delivered at the option of the buyer, within 60 days, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue depressed, including Hams at 8¾c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Bacon is in less demand, chiefly at 9c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is saleable and steady. Sales, to-day 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in request at former rates. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do; $6 50@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$30 ₩ tc.; Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ₩ bbl. Butter has been moderately sought after at 17c.@21c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 18c.@20c. for New Ohio; and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio, ₩ lb. New Cheese is in demand mainly at from 5c.@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 tcs., in lots, at $4 25@$5 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in good request, at uniform rates.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 650 hhds. Cuba, at 5¾c.@7c.; 60 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7½c. ₩ lb.; and, by auction, 482 hhds New-Orleans, at $5 44@$7 ₩ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at 27½c.@28c., chiefly at 28c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 30 bales Cotton at 5 32d.; 50 bales Sea Island do. at 7 32d. ₩ lb.; 200 bbls. Resin at 1s. 3d.; 300 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Cut Meats at 10s.; 300 boxes Bacon at 12s. 0d.; and 50 hhds. Tallow at 10s. For Glasgow, 100 pkgs. Grease Butter at 25s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY JUNE 1,
WELLS' NEW MAP OF
NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY,
Showing the Seat of War, Position of Armies, &c.
Also, embracing a Map of Europe, Engravings of the King of Sardinia, Emperor of Austria, &c.
Price, beautifully colored, only 25 cents; sent post paid.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada. Address J. C. WELLS,
corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. GLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIBSEN'S, No. 17 Bowery.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 120 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, Brocatelles, Satin Delaines, Reps, Papier-Mache, Lastings, Cloths, Piano and Table Covers, Chintzes, Cornices and Curtain Hardware. Their PAPER-HANGING Department Contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS, Selected by one of the first from the studio of the best French manufacturers.
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety.)
Is now offering to the retail trade AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show-case Warerooms, No. 46 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', No. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 6 and 12 Ann-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THOSE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ELEGANT PRINTS.
—
WAMSUTTAS.
We respectfully beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best Designers and printers are employed for producing these elegant CALICOES; and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be fully equaled by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The BORDER and WARRANTED Dress—the STYLES and PATTERNS and the PRICE your Interest.
Wamsutta will Keep Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
367 AND 369 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 261 Broadway.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED,
And would respectfully invite
The attention of the Ladies,
To our Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
OF THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
Our assortment is complete,
Manufactured expressly
For the Retail Trade.
For Neatness,
Elegance
and Durability,
We acknowledge no superior.
And our prices are such as to meet the wants of all classes.
We defy competition
In our prices.
We sell for cash.
At the smallest profits,
And our Garments
Are equal to any in the market.
1 at 25 per cent. below Broadway prices.
H. EGGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
MANTILLAS!!
We have now opened a splendid assortment.
Embracing all the novelties introduced this season.
To which we invite the attention of the
LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Not having the enormous expenses which Broadway and Canal-st. houses have, we can afford to sell the same quality of goods at thirty to forty per cent. lower prices.
CHILDREN'S and MISSES' MANTILLAS, all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON, Mantilla Manufactory,
No. 294 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PAVILION DE FLORA IS THE NURSERY
For copies of Artistic Flowers
From all climes.
BRIDAL WREATHS of the purest fabrics.
BRIDAL VEILS that resemble applique.
FANS, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS, BRACELETS, COIFFURES, BLACK NETS, &c.,
At FOURNIER'S, No. 707 Broadway.
Also, a Branch Store will be opened for retail on the 1st of June next, Broadway, a few doors above Spring-st.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
A lot of straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER
of a superior quality, and at low prices,
AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,
No. 454 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.
LEWIS F. TISSALS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
All seasonable and elegant fashions in
WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, SANDALS, TOILET SLIPPERS,
For ladies, misses, boys and infants, at
GEMIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway; St. Nicholas Hotel.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!
10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS.
The balance of this beautiful stock will be sold at a great reduction from the already extremely low prices.
GEMIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES, just received.
GEMIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARRETT,
No. 128 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO 688 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of
Black Silk—a most splendid variety, in all makes and widths.
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard.
Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks.
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome.
Barege Robes, satin bands.
¾ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures.
Black Challies, without Lustre.
Summer Bombazines, very handsome.
Black Grenadine, every width, very choice.
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts.
Crape Marets in all widths.
Spanish Crapes, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, a new article.
English Barèges, 2 yards wide.
Black Grenadine Barèges, very desirable.
Black Check and Bayadere Barèges, handsome goods.
French Lawns and Organdies.
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable.
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c. &c.
N. B.—500 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7, worth $12.
Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 688 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEbrated Woven Skirts with Bustle attached; also, Skirts with patent fastenings, eleven springs, for $1 31; fourteen springs, $1 69, and seventeen springs for $2. Old Skirts made over, at C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as nurse to take care of children, or to do the plain cookery required. Apply at No. 60 Bank-st., off Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; is a first-rate laundress and is a good washer of fine work; will do the washing and ironing if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she would be willing to do housework for a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid or waitress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing. No objection to the country. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 149 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 69 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED GIRL, just arrived from Europe, to attend upon a lady traveling, or as child's nurse. Can be seen at No. 13 Hammond-st., near Bleecker, from 9 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's for three days; at No. 235 5th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and fine washing; the best of references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 120 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully competent. East City reference given. Call at No. 71 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. One fully competent to fill the above situation, and who is willing to go to the country in the Summer, can apply at No. 26 East 23d-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses supplied with nurse Germans, English, Irish and Scotch servants, of every capacity, at MORRIS CORNER'S establishment, No. 474 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post office; also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen, waiters, &c., constantly on hand.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND every kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 14 and 16 Bible House, 5th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance: French and German spoken.

SALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a competent man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, to the care and management of horses, and is a steady, careful driver; has five years' recommendation, and is of a most obliging disposition; will get the best City reference from his last place. Address THOMAS D., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY and industrious young man to work on a farm, or to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; he understands the care and management of horses; is a good milker and plain gardener; is also a first-rate farmer; has had three years' experience at such; he is a hard-working and well-disposed man; high wages not so much an object as a good home. Best of references. Call or address at No. 249 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the management of horses perfectly; has the best of references; has lived in his last place four years; has no objection to the country, or to make himself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 William-st., fourth floor, rooms Nos. 13 and 14.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND WILling Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; has the best of reference from his employer; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 305 Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman; he understands the care of horses, carriages and harness in all its branches; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Good City reference from his last one ever. Call or address harness store, No. 19 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, TWENTY-EIGHT

SUNDAY, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The assembly Ann, from Liverpool on the 4th instant, at Boston yesterday morning. She brings 1,000 tons of general cargo.

The U.S. steamer Vesuvius, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, sailed from Boston yesterday for Key West. She will be used in connection with the Government experiments with explosives.

Rear Admiral Gherardi, U.S.N., has been relieved of the command of the North Atlantic squadron by Rear Admiral Bunce, and has hoisted his flag on the flagship New York.

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...ution and a Fight.

...ing of the usual hour.

...ommittee of three were appointed to ...ion of the streets above Forty-...ing their being of general ac...ess in ...ent ready locality in the upper parts of the City and ...the public at interest there located.

...report of the Committee on Streets in favor of ...ing to Mr. Belgian pavement in State street, ...from Whitehall to Battery place was adopted.

...report of the same committee in favor of giv...ing Grant St. Waterbury the contract for removing ...the Egan pavement in Broadway, and laying the Bel...gian pavement in its stead, came up for consideration.

Councilman Rose was anxious the matter should be referred again to the Croton Board.

Councilman Conners denounced the effort to do the work at a price lower than that named by Mr. Waterbury as fraud. That of Charles Guiteet was simply a scarecrow, he said, taken by that gentleman as a dodge for Mr. Waterbury to sell him the stone after it was taken up.

Councilman Lowe said that Mr. Waterbury's contract was the most advantageous which could be made. He enlarged at length upon the merits of the proposition, and concluded by saying that if the price could be taken per yard demonstrated; the work could be done for 40 cts per yard, while Mr. W. offered to do it for 91 25.

Councilman Bannon spoke in favor of having the pavement taken up, but was opposed to having Mr. Waterbury do the work, as other persons had offered to do it for less money. He thought the Board were to be blamed in regard to the contract to the lowest bidder. "For," said Mr. B., "there is a man connected officially with this Board whose portraits are fixed upon the Army below to carry through this measure, and he has been to me and offered me a certain amount to pass for this measure."

Councilman Pratt called the gentleman to order, but Councilman Bannon reiterated his assertion.

Councilman Ortmayer thought Councilman Bannon was ebullient in his assertion, though he did not accuse him falsely. The charge made was a remarkable one, and was even made in a remarkable temper; but it was very easy for those who wished to throw discredit on any contractor to make money to be offered in the shape of bribes, and he knew that Mr. Waterbury was a respectable contractor, and the work could and done was the best done in the City. Councilman Ortmayer declared himself as opposed to all contracting in these operations.

The President stated that as Councilman Bannon had cast reflections upon the members of the Board, it was his duty to make his charges specific.

Councilman Rose said he had charged a member connected officially with the Board with having offered him money.

Councilman Ortmayer asked the question categorically whether Councilman Bannon had had money offered him by his vote on this measure.

Councilman Bannon replied that the person referred to had come to him and told him that there was money to be made in connection with certain measures before the Board. He asked whether the Broadway pavement was one, and the person replied affirmatively. This he thought was definite and specific enough.

The vote being taken the report was declared not adopted, for want of a constitutional vote; fifteen voting in the affirmative and six in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bleecker, Jones, Tipper, Bulkley, Van Tine, Hasler, Hall, Cornell, McJennett, Pratt, Ostrom, Lent, Allen, Valentine and Pratt—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Cash, Conners, Rose, Becker, Townsend, Bedell—6.

The vote was reconsidered and the subject tabled.

In relation to the with the recommendation of Deputy and Acting Street Commissioner Lovell, the contract for building a house in East Twenty-eighth-street for Block No. 1, Ladder Company No. 6, was awarded to Edward Lowry for the sum of $1,725.

Councilman Pratt offered a resolution appropriating $500 to an armory, a delegation of the New-Haven Command Council which is about to visit the City to inspect the public institutions. Laid over under the rule.

The Board then adjourned, no attempts having been made to prove up Councilman Bannon's charges of corruption, or to ascertain the person implicated.

Soon after the adjournment the buzz of conversation among the members of the Board, broke into what seemed from the sound to be a vigorous fusilade. Every one rushed to the spot whence the noise proceeded, to ascertain what was the cause of the disturbance. All the outsiders could hear was muttered ejaculations indicative more of anger than of sorrow, and all they could see was three or four persons tugging in opposite directions. Soon it became apparent that the Leader of the Board had inserted his fingers in Mr. Bannon's nose, and was making vigorous efforts to demonstrate the latter gentleman's face with the other's fist. Before any material damage was done the belligerents were separated. It seemed that Mr. Bannon in conversation with Councilman Allen, had mentioned that Mr. Leader was the person to call; officially not elected with the Board of which he returned. Mr. Leader then commenced to be standing by and overhearing the remark, took the method described of vindicating his honor. Some exciting conversation ensued, but no further violent demonstrations were made.

NEW-JERSEY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Memorial Sermon, by Prof. Mahan—The Death of Bishop Doane—A Monument to his Memory.—Resolutions—Church Offerings—Four Ballots for a Bishop—No Election yet—Prof. Mahan, of New-York, elected.

[From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Thursday, May 26.

The Rev. Dr. Milo Mahan, last evening preached, at St. Mary's Church, a sermon in memory of the late Bishop Doane. The beautiful little building, the pride of the town and of the late bishop, to whose exertions mainly it owes its existence, and in commemoration of whom it is still draped in mourning, was filled to overflowing. About two hundred clergymen, in their robes, took part in the solemn exercises which preceded the sermon. He text was "He saith unto him the third time, Simon son of Jonas, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me? And he said unto Him, Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith unto him, Feed my sheep." John xxi., 17. Here was a lesson touching the way in which God chose the noblest instruments of his power. With all the faults of Simon He knew that he loved him, and that he was fit to be His shepherd. His Judge saw what was in the heart of man, and judged by what he saw. He did not need to place the good that was in him on one side and the bad on the other, and strike a balance between them, but with his unerring perception he perceived that the man was worthy to be His shepherd. The judgment of the Lord in this case was the judgment of the great in all times. Hence the meaning of that spectacle when those who have been rejected in His turn sadly all opposition at the gates. During life we saw each other in arms, as it were, but when death came it stripped off the saddling robes, removed the glittering, battered shield and shewed the man to be true. With the body were buried the correspondings of accident and circumstances, and the real man stood forth revealed.

Bishop Doane, for twenty-seven years Bishop of this diocese, was like the Apostle in ardor, like him had a high trust, like him was thrown into the fiery furnace by his characteristic temperament, like him had heard the command "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep." He was eminently a public man, eminently a shepherd in character as in position. He had skill to guide, endurance to care, watchfulness, promptitude and courage to defend and guard his sheep. It might be said of him, as far as it could be said of any man not immortal, that he gave his life for his flock; all those comforts and pleasures, possessed, enjoyed and exercised which make to the sum of human life he gave to them. Certainly no one could accuse him of sparing himself. The shepherd hath when he sees the wolf coming—Bishop Doane was not "the hireling." The hireling prizeth the opinion which he deemed most popular, most safe. Though fond of praise, he was not to be moved by the appreciation of friends, yet never his mind was made up with regard to his duties, nothing could move him. None took less care to dodge and guard himself against calumny and suspicion than he. It was last denial to the utmost of such a man to make mistakes in his life; but it was better that it should be so than that he should maintain itself a minister. The preacher proceeded to give a sketch of the life of the subject of this memorial, referred to his earlier years and accomplishments, to his excellences as orator, pastor, poet—the poet of works more than of words, whose two greatest poems were Burlington College and St. Mary's Hall, whose poetry was left the blossom of his writing than the fruit of poetical genius, and not with whom the blossom and the fruit came at the same time to cluster on the bough; to the conversions brought about by him while living, and his entire occupation by his pen, by his versatile talents and many virtues, now consecrated by enhancing his heaven to support and sustain the good work which Bishop Doane had laid down his life in supporting and sustaining.

At 3 P. M. this morning the members of the Convention assembled in St. Mary's Church, and joined in religious exercises after which they proceeded to the object, and the Convention was called to order by the President of 40 minutes. The Journal was read and approved. The roll of parishes in the gentlemen were answered to, Rev. Dr. Hoes and the Secretary reported the list of the clergy entitled to a seat in the Convention.

Gentlemen, Rector, Rev. Dr. Hoes, presented the report of the Committee appointed yesterday to consider what measures should be taken to express suitably the sentiments of the Convention with regard to the death of Bishop Doane, and reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That in heavenly Christian love and sympathy of Christ's Church, we so bow in humble submission under this chastisement of our Heavenly Father's hand; and feel as in peace and in our individual responsibility to the Church of God, we hasten him to account to stand before the Chief of Bishops with joyful assurance.

2. Resolved, That the remarkable mental and moral characteristics of Bishop Doane his untiring, self-sacrificing and intense devotion of himself, soul, body and spirit, to the cause to which he consecrated his life, and his conception of it as a work and a divine, have ideolized him in the eyes of this Convention, the Church, the country, and highly distinguished the State of his birth; and that it is fit that his diocese should take measures to erect some monument to his memory, worthy to perpetuate his fame.

3. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by this Convention whose duty it shall be, without delay, after consulting in behalf of this Convention in connection with any who may desire to share the honor, and having due regard to the wishes of his family, to carry out the above resolutions.

4. Resolved, That we hereby express to the family of Bishop Doane, our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and our earnest prayer that God will give them consolation and support here, and in His good time grant to them a blessed reunion with their departed head, where sorrow and sighing shall be no more.

Mr. Parker said that it was due to the memory of the deceased that he should say that, although he had in many things opposed Bishop Doane while living, now that he was gone, he (Mr. Parker) buried in the grave the past. He should always esteem his memory as that of an honest man, and no one sympathized more deeply with those who loved the late Bishop. He related an incident in the life of Bishop Doane illustrating his delicacy and tenderness, demonstrated when he, in the presence of the speaker, had kindly endeavored to assuage the grief of a bereaved father for the short comings of his son. No one could express so kindly a difference of opinion. All would unite in saying that he was a great man, a man of indomitable energy and industry; and had his sphere been larger, he would have achieved a fame even greater than that which lived after him.

Gentlemen, Parker, Esq., of Newark, presented the report of the Committee appointed yesterday to consider what measures should be taken to express suitably the sentiments of the Convention with regard to the death of Bishop Doane, and reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That in heavenly Christian love and sympathy of Christ's Church, we so bow in humble submission under this chastisement of our Heavenly Father's hand; and feel as in peace and in our individual responsibility to the Church of God, we hasten him to account to stand before the Chief of Bishops with joyful assurance.

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The Rev. Messrs. S. A. Clark, of Ellisabethtown, S. B. Doane, of Trenton, and W. D. Hanson, of Princeton, and a layman from the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, who are said to have been opposed to the late Bishop while living, arose successively and asked to be excused from voting on these resolutions.

On motion, they were excused, but not unanimously. The resolutions were then carried all the rest of the delegates voting in their favor.

It was proposed to continue the same Committee, and refer to it the proposition to erect a monument to Bishop Doane.

Mr. Cortlandt Parker stated that his business engagements would prevent him from serving on this Committee, and he was excused.

The Committee was continued as proposed, and five new members were added to it.

The Standing Committee, as "Trustees of the offerings of the Church," reported that the contributions during the last year amounted to $1,726 28, received from forty-four parishes. Of the offerings, $1,239 50 was appropriated, and all the money received had been expended except $309 13, and this balance was appropriated to pay arrearages. Towards reducing the old debt to missionaries for past services, $303 07 had been paid since the last Convention.

The Rev. John W. Shackleford, of Newark, from the Committee appointed yesterday to consider under what rules and regulations the Convention should proceed to the election of a Bishop, reported that a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity was necessary—the former voting individually and the latter by Churches. The Committee reported a series of rules by which the election should be governed. The Committee proposed that no nominations should be made.

Mr. Rutherford, of Newark, was in favor of permitting nominations to be made.

Mr. Shackleford explained that the provision was made to preserve the dignity of the Church, so that those contests which were enacted at the election of a Bishop in New-York might not be reënacted in this Diocese.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion Trinity Church, Hightstown, was admitted into the Convention, the Committee on Parishes having found that its papers were correct.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of a Standing Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Boughton, of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, challenged the vote of the Rev. Joshua Smith, on the ground that he was a rector elect, and not instituted.

The Rev. Joshua Smith said he was a rector elect and was a Missionary. As he occupied a somewhat doubtful position in relation to this matter he would beg leave to withdraw without voting.

Several gentlemen opposed this.

Judge Carpenter claimed that Mr. Smith by not accepting the position of rector to which he had been elected, was still a Missionary in the vacant parish of St. Philip's Church, Newark, and that as a Missionary in a vacant parish he was entitled to a vote.

The discussion was continued for some time, and then the vote was taken by orders—that is the Clergy voting by themselves and the Laity by themselves. Those of the Clergy voting in the affirmative for sustaining the challenge were low churchmen 15, and those voting in the negative high churchmen (33.) The vote of the Churches stood 25 yeas and 24 nays. Three Churches were divided, an equal number of their delegates sustaining each side of the question, and their vote was, therefore, not counted. It was accordingly declared that the challenge was not sustained. The election then proceeded. The following gentlemen were elected clerical members of the Standing Committee: The Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D.D., the Rev. James A. Williams, the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, and the Rev. R. N. Merritt.

The following lay members of the Standing Committee were elected: J. C. Garthwaite, E. B. D. Ogden, Daniel Babbit, and A. Browning.

The Convention now proceeded to the most important business before it—the election of a Bishop in place of the late Bishop Doane. The Rev. John Kelly and the Rev. Philip H. Gray were appointed tellers for the clergy, and Robert Hamilton and the Rev. Thomas F. Billock were appointed tellers for the laity.

It was now 2 P. M., and a motion to adjourn till 4½ o'clock was made and lost.

The Rev. Dr. Stubbs solemnly reminded the Convention that they were about to engage in a work upon which depended not only the temporal prosperity of the Church of God, but the safety of immortal souls. He proposed that they unite in singing a psalm and invoke the blessing of God upon that which they were about to do.

The suggestion was acted upon. The Convention arose and united in singing portions of the sixty first psalm. A few moments were spent in silent prayer, the collect was said, and then the election proceeded.

The clergy voted first, each depositing his ballot as his name was called.

On the first ballot there were fifty-two votes of the clergy cast, of which the Rev. Milo Mahan, D. D., of the Theological Seminary in New-York, received 24; the Rev. Henry J. Morton, of Philadelphia, 12; the Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., of Philadelphia, 5; the Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn., 5, the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, of Burlington, N. J., 2; the Rev. John L. Tucker 1; and the Rev. Andrew Bell Patterson, of Minnesota, 1. There were 53 votes of the laity cast, of which the Rev. Dr. Mahan received 21, the Rev. Dr. Morton 16, the Rev. Dr. Odenheimer 13, the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn 2, the Rev. E. A. Hoffman 0, the Rev. Mr. Patterson 2; and there were 2 blank votes, and the delegation from one Church was divided, so that its vote went for nothing.

The successful candidate must receive 27 votes of the clergy and 33 of the laity.

As soon as the vote was announced the Convention adjourned to 4½ P. M.

During the recess, the news that one ballot for Bishop had been cast flew speedily over the town, and when the afternoon session commenced, the little chapel was even more crowded, if possible, than it was in the morning. The balloting was resumed as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

	Clergy.	Laity.
Mahan	23	21
Morton	16	16
Odenheimer	6	11
Littlejohn	4	3
Hoffman	2	0
Dix	—	1
Rev. Dr. Cleaveland Cox	—	1
Divided	—	2
Blank	1	—
Number of votes cast	51	55

THIRD BALLOT.

Mahan	24	22
Morton	16	16
Odenheimer	4	10
Littlejohn	4	9
Hoffman	1	2
Tucker	1	1
Cox	—	1
Blank	1	2
Number of votes cast	51	63

FOURTH BALLOT.

Mahan	23	20
Morton	15	11
Odenheimer	3	9
Littlejohn	5	20
Hoffman	2	2
Blank	1	1
Number of votes cast	51	63

At 7 P. M. the Convention proceeded to vote for the fifth time. There was no change of consequence.

FIFTH BALLOT.

	Clergy.	Laity.
Mahan	23	21
Littlejohn	23	36
Odenheimer	3	5
Hoffman	2	1
Adjourned until 9 P. M.		

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Mahan	29	30
Littlejohn	20	24
Odenheimer	1	7
Hoffman	1	2
Norris	1	—
Divided	1	1

Mahan elected by the clergy, Littlejohn elected by the laity.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Mahan	29	33
Littlejohn	21	32
Hoffman	1	1
Divided	—	1

Same result.

NINTH BALLOT.

Mahan	29	37
Littlejohn	20	23
Tucker	1	1
Odenheimer	—	1
Dix	—	1
Divided	1	2

Same result.

TENTH BALLOT.

Mahan	29	37
Littlejohn	21	23
Tucker	1	1
Odenheimer	—	1
Dix	—	1
Divided	1	2

Same result.

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Mahan	29	37
Littlejohn	21	23
Tucker	1	1
Odenheimer	—	1
Dix	—	1
Divided	1	2

Same result.

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Mahan	29	37
Littlejohn	21	23
Tucker	1	1
Odenheimer	—	1
Dix	—	1
Divided	1	2

Same result.

Mahan elected by the clergy. Littlejohn elected by the laity.

Adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Academy of Music.

"Il Poliuto" will be played here to-night for the second time. Its production on Wednesday was so complete a success that there can hardly be a doubt of the attention of the public to its second representation. For hearing the great artists of Mr. STRAKOSCH's company there can hardly be a better opportunity. Perfect is one of Mlle. PARODI'S best characters; the music suits her voice excellently. Bosseni has never been heard to such advantage; his singing in Polyuto is superb. Ancona contributes in a large degree to the general completeness of the cast, and the chorus and orchestra are admirable. So complete a work has seldom been played in New-York, and we hope, for the sake of all that is enterprising in art, Mr. STRAKOSCH will meet with the reward he deserves.

DR. WARD'S OPERA.—An opera written by Dr. WARD and played some months ago at the house of the composer, will be repeated at the Metropolitan Theatre, on the 2d and 3d of June, in aid of the Mount Vernon Association. Messrs. LAFARGE have tendered the ladies of the Association the building free of rent. This is a good beginning; let us hope that the public will be equally generous to the cause.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day Nos. 20—45.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines at $60 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are made the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 105 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No 329 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Notice.

O. J. WOOD & CO.

Have removed from No. 313 to

No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to use Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no hair dye, no imitation of some other, but stands by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Children's Needs! Children's Needs!!—Children will be imprudent, will get sick—must be cured. There are two ways to do it. One is coax, wheedle, deceive, scold, whip and choke them with sickening and poisonous drugs, and have them for weeks (if at all) getting up from the evil effects of it; or, you can give them Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Sugar Pills, and cure them mildly, pleasantly, safely, and promptly, saving them all the scolding, deceit and cruelty usually practiced. Which is wise? For teething, colic and crying of infants; for worms and their consequences; for diarrhœa, and the dreaded cholera infantum; for dysentery and for often fatal result to fevers of children; for croup as well as coughs and colds, and numerous other ailments of children, a case of Humphrey's specifics will be infallible. One to five dollars invested in these Specifics will prove a saving of comfort and feelings, as well as money and health.

New Hat Company.—Having associated with them one of the oldest manufacturers in the United States, are now prepared to offer to the public their Summer style of fine fashionable white, drab and blue pearl cassimere hats for $3, warranted the same as sold elsewhere in the City for $4. Also, have constantly on hand, hats, caps and straw goods of every variety and description, at 50 per cent. lower than any other establishment in this City. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. One price and no deviation.

4,000 Black Alpaca Coats,
From $1 50 to $5 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st.

The Magnificent Mirrors made at our Factory for the
PALACE OF COUNT SANTOVENIA, AT HAVANA,
can be seen at our store for a few days only.
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

$1 Linen Dusters,
At EVANS',
Nos. 56 and 60 Fulton st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 223 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all in the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—New-York Times.
We prefer them for family use.—New-York Tribune.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH,
Salesroom No. 493 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Soluble Wash Blue,
For Laundry purposes and Blue Ink.
D. F. TIEMANN & CO.,
No. 126 William st.

Gents' and Children's Hats and Caps for Spring and Summer, every desirable style and quality. Beautiful Trimmed Straw Goods for Misses and Children. First premium awarded.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & G. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—We intend to better satisfy our patrons than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 505 Broadway.

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MARRIED.

MARVEL—GRAHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. Dr. Lindsley, of Greenwich, Conn., Mr. CYRUS MARVEL, of New-York, to Miss MIRA A. GRAHAM, of Greenwich.

HASKEN—DOREMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. James Boyce, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. NICHOLAS L. HASKEN to Miss MARY JANE C. DOREMAN, daughter of William Doreman, Esq., all of this City.

BLAKELY—VANDERBERGH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, EDWARD DOUGLAS BLAKELY to ANNE MARIA, youngest daughter of James Vandenbergh, Esq., all of this City.

OSBORNE—CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, at All Saints Church, by the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, T. ALBANY OSBORNE to JULIA AN daughter of Thos. S. Bowne, Esq., all of New-York.

FIRE—MONROE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 24, at the Brick Church, corner of 37th st. and 5th av., by the Rev. Mr. Rankin, Mr. FREDERICK B. FIRE to Miss SARAH JANETTE, daughter of Philip J. Monroe, Esq., all of this City.

VAN KLEECK—LOCKE.—On Wednesday evening, May 25, by the Rev. S. F. Locke, WILLIAM H. VAN KLEECK to MARY LOCKE, daughter of Samuel Locke.

CRANE—DOREMUS.—On Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. O. W. Briggs, Mr. WILLIAM H. CRANE, of New-York, to Miss REBECCA COOKE, of the former place.

OLIVER—MILLS.—At Amherst, Mass., on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. E. B. Dwight, assisted by the Rev. A. A. Wood, D.D., of the Central Presbyterian Church, New-York, JOHN OLIVER, New-York, to Miss ELIZABETH A. MILLS, of Amherst, Mass.

STARR—KELLOGG.—At New-Orleans, on Friday, April 29, by the Rev. H. Goodrich, JOHN F. STARR to ANNIE M., daughter of Robert Kellogg, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

Knickerbocker this City, on Thursday, May 26, HENRY KNICKERBOCKER, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of Divine Grace this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, those of his sons, F. B. Hobbs, and of his son-in-law, E. T. Steeding, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of H. Worcester, No. 30 Irving-place, on Sunday, May 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOBBS—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, of scarlet fever, the youngest son of Wm. A. and Ellen S. Hobbs, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 36 Bedford-st. this (Friday) afternoon, May 27, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FLETCHER—In this City, on Thursday, morning, May 26, FANNIE, youngest daughter of George E. and Lucy A. Brocher, aged 3 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Friday,) May 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Hempstead-st., fourth house north of Lafayette-pl.

WORTHUT—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, JOHN L. DENNIS, only daughter of Alexander and Mary Worthut.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 161 Bedford-st.

FARGIE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late John Fargie, aged 19 years.

The friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Peter B. Bennett, 6 East 12th st., this day, (Friday,) May 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, Mrs. REBECCA TOWNSEND, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Gramercy Park, 20th-st., between 3d and 4th aves.

DUCKMAN.—On Wednesday, May 25, REBECCA FREEMAN, daughter of William H. and Rebecca Duckman, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the family residence in Yonkers, Westchester County, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CRANEFRAU.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, May 25, MARY TERHUNE CRANEFRAU, in the 43d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Ashburton and Vanspard aves., Yonkers, N. Y., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 28. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

THE SPA IS OPEN.

Best Mineral Waters in the world on draught at the natural temperature, at the

SPA,
No. 523 Broadway,
Opposite A. T. Stewart's.

S. HANBURY SMITH, M. D., Proprietor.

N. B.
THE PERILS OF CHLOROFORM.

This fearful narcotic creates insensibility to pain by paralyzing the nervous system. Its effect is brief, and it frequently kills, not only the pain, but the patient. All that it can do, cure them it can do, in the way of allaying any species of agony, is accomplished by Radway's Ready Relief, instantly, permanently, and with perfect safety. The Relief is the most effective antispasmodic and counter-irritant in existence. The moment it is taken it pervades with a delicious calm the whole nervous system. Pain and spasmodic action cease. Repose and recuperation follow. In Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Hysterics, and every species of disease accompanied by acute pain, its operation is electrical. As a diffusive stimulant and invigorant in general debility and local weakness, it has no equal. Congestion and Malarious Fevers, resulting from a disturbed circulation and a depraved condition of the blood, are relieved with marvelous swiftness by the equalizing and disinfectant properties of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills, while all constitutional disorders, including Scrofula, Hereditary Syphilis, Salt Rheum, &c., yield to the searching, healing, purifying properties of Radway's Resolvent. These three curatives control the entire circle of human ailments.

In fact, by the use of these Sovereign Remedies, perpetual health is within the reach of all.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS are to all Acute Malarious Infections, Inflammatory and Congestive Diseases, what the Resolvent is to Chronic, Scrofulous and Constitutional Maladies. For all classes of Fevers, Small-Pox, Measles, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, all Pains, Aches and Infirmities that afflict mankind, these remedies will quickly and forever cure.

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Now is the time to use this celebrated Purifier of the Blood. It is the great Spring Remedy, and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of the blood. Thousands who have used it can testify to

ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, as manufactured under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, is the

ONLY SARSAPARILLA

which will effectually cleanse the system, eradicate disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body, and

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PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
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IMPERIAL TABLES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.
A PERFECTLY PURE AND DELICATE WINE
at a moderate price and admirably adapted for family use.
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E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE.
DEPOT NO. 479 BROADWAY.
By recent judicial decisions the patent of Elias Howe, Jr., on the eye-pointed needle and shuttle has been declared public property. In view of this we have declined to pay Mr. Howe a tariff, and now offer the public the advantage of this by reducing the price of the Weed Machines
FIVE DOLLARS FROM THIS DATE.
We not only guarantee every one the right to use these Machines, but that they will do the best of work that can be done on any Sewing Machine.
PRICE FROM $45 TO $115.
WHITNAY & LYON.

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NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 486 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English...10c. to 12c. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English...4c. to 11c. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles.....4c. to 8c. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

SILVER WARE.
WM. FORBES,
Manufacturer of Sterling Silver Ware.
TEA SETS, DINNER SERVICES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER COOLERS,
FRUIT VASES, &c.,
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE AND FOUR-STORY [illegible] on the Fishkill River, Charlotte County, N.Y., is one of the greatest curiosities and wonders of the age for a timber-yard, [illegible] of which there is a never-failing supply of all the choicest [illegible] Also, 10 acres of land, with a [illegible] on the north side of [illegible] ave.; 25 by 100 feet, with [illegible] ave.; 25 by 100 feet, with [illegible] ave.; 25 by 100 feet, with

ENGLISH TRADE AT A STANDSTILL BY WAR.

AUSTRIA.

BATTLES OF THE MARNE RESUMED—A STANDSTILL IN THE CONFLICT.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE WAR.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Literature, Saturday, May 16, 1914.

Markets by Telegraph.